

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER, 5TH 1897.

NUMBER 40

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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The Harland Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Consignee's Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.
Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.
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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

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Importers and Commission Merchants.
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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)
BAVARIA BEER from the
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Price 18000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs
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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels
Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from
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SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1881.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,
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J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.
Provision Merchant,
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LATI. PALACE SQUARE
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 11,000 passenger and freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

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58, Primeiro de Março.

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Translations from English into Portuguese
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
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Established 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
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BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
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FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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o, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The Standard preventive against the perils of a
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive
heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches,
acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheuma-
tism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,
it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a
valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and a
lightly alkaline draught that forms no dangerous
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the
honour of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with great ink,
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda,

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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1st floor

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent

R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchisor Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,150.00 (£ 3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£ 35,710).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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Accumulated Funds .. £250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candela via

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.Capital (fully subscribed) .. £1,197,500
Reserve fund .. £ 674,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'DCapital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março, and floor

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Gardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merithy" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up .. 750,000
Reserve fund .. 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

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HAMBURG,

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up .. 500,000
Reserve fund .. 500,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

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HAMBURG.

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The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL, AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FRs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.
Lazard Frères & Co.
Agencies of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Agencies of the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.
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Paris Bank, Limited.
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MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL
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Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.

GERMANY
Gehrhardt Schlegel, Hamburg.
Comptoir d'Escompte, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all the principal cities.

PORTUGAL
Crédit Franco-Portugais, Lisbon.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Cia, Oporto.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., New York.
Agency of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Chicago.
Do do do New Orleans.
Do do do San Francisco.

The Bank has correspondents in all the principal European cities, also in South America, Australia, India, etc., and is prepared to transact banking business of every description.

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Physicist on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice 2 %
With notice:

1 month 4 %
3 months 5 %
12 months 6 %

Léon Housset,

General Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$800, 15 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:15 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 6:30 a.m.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station) of 6:35 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prainha at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Sundays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Múny. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 12:15 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rina Coque Velho (Lauréncia) at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 and 7 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a.m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N. B. — Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any change in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. E. H. CONGER, Minister
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottom. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGST

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTUREQUE
SANTA THERESA HILL,
 Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,
 Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carica) close to the doors of this hotel, and, Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperate breezing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERNAND MENTGES,
 ASSUMIDA 75. Telephone 206.

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO GEORGE'S

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Pontal. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, No. 8.

1st. Floor.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Citteto)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clean beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable, airy and well-ventilated, good shower and warm baths, flower-beds in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Purifier system, good table-ware, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a magnificent saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repaired and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been redecorated, and no expense has been spared to make it

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first-class table, and with the best service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every 5 minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA,"

20-22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20-22

CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first-class service, well-ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations, food, drinks and choppes. Open until 1 a.m.

David Duran,
 PROPRIETOR.

New York and London

Bar and Restaurant

119, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Formerly known as the Londres.

This establishment dispenses of a first-class service and cuisine. All drinks are guaranteed to be of the best quality. All kinds of English and American food, drinks, as also beer on draft, COCKTAILS a speciality.

TURNER CO.
 PROPRIETORS.

NEW USES FOR ALUMINUM.

Aluminum bids fair to become within the next half-century one of the most useful of metals. Scarcely a week goes by that some new field of usefulness for it is not discovered. From a strong possibility of becoming the metal which enters most largely into the subsidiary coins of the United States government to the newest of shoes for the feet of horses, it runs through a catalogue of uses that is marvelous in its extent. Iron and steel have long been known as the two most useful metals. Aluminum must now be given an equal place with either of them.

Almost a revolution has been created by aluminum among the lithographers. The chances are that nine persons out of ten suppose the old stone process, as it is called, is still in vogue. This consisted of tracing on a slab of stone, known as lithographer's stone, whatever it was desired to take a lithograph of. To print these lithographs under the old system described necessitated the use of a flat press, and this meant slowness of speed. With the up-to-date aluminum lithographic plate it is different. The aluminum plate may be bent so that it will fit upon the cylinder of a fast press, making the speed fully 100 per cent. greater, and thus saving expense on the basis of the fact that time is money.

So far as Uncle Sam and aluminum are concerned there is much to think of. Should aluminum, as seems very probable now, succeed copper as the metal in use at the mint, every person who utilizes the penny will be affected. When that day comes, each cent will be light-weight and a thousand times more convenient to carry about. For this use aluminum is also preferable. It is said, from a hygienic standpoint, as copper affords a nesting place for the microbes of various diseases, which aluminum certainly would not do.

Some months ago a series of experiments with aluminum were carried on at the United States mint at Philadelphia, and, although not as extensive as they might have been, were sufficiently so to prove that the substitution of aluminum for copper in money was entirely feasible. The matter was reported upon by the congressional committee upon coinage, weights and measures, and in view of its report it is very likely that some action in the matter will be taken at the next regular session of congress.

Speaking of the hygienic purposes of aluminum, it is said to be as excellent a purifier of water as there is. The salts of aluminum are insoluble in water. Consequently, it is plain that when these salts are formed the water can be strained and the impurities removed from it. Perhaps the most popular method of purification of water by means of aluminum is what is known as the trough method. The trough is composed of plates of aluminum and zinc or iron, six or eight inches apart.

One end of the tank affords an entrance for the volume of water which passes over the top of one plate and thence under the plate next to it, this being accomplished by the fact that the elevation of the plates is different. In connection with this tank or trough there is a moderate-sized electrical generator. Aluminum will not form the negative pole of a current, but the other plates used will. It is always the case that when an electric current comes in contact with water in this fashion it decomposes a certain portion of the fluid, as it were.

The result of this decomposition is that ozone is formed and oxygen freed. This means absolute extinction to any microbes or organic matter which the water might contain, leaving it, after meeting the purification the salts of aluminum occasion, as clear and healthful as the spring which flows from the purest spring. There are other methods of purifying water by the use of aluminum, but they are not adopted to any extent, the trough or tank system always having been productive of the best results.

Possibly one of the greatest claims of aluminum to preference is that it is cheaper, for, although the demand for it has tremendously increased, there has been no notable increase in price. It costs much less than zinc or copper, for instance, and it is replacing them in many instances, such as the manufacture of paper and celluloid. Even some of the most popular musical instruments are made of aluminum. The mandolin, the guitar, the banjo, are all constructed of the metal occasionally. Even the violin has been made of aluminum, and very successfully.

COFFEE CROP CONDITIONS.

PRESENT CROP ESTIMATED 4,500,000
 FOR SANTOS, 3,500,000 TO 4,000,000
 FOR RIO.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro's. general circular dealing with coffee crop conditions, of August 27th, says:

The present crop is estimated by conservative firms at 4½ millions minimum for Santos and 3½ a 4 millions for Rio. We have no doubt that the Rio and Santos crops together this year will be about the same as last, if not more. The increased acreage of new bearing trees from year to year is immense, and there was no more damage done to the crop during the past year than in the year preceding. As we have pointed out in our previous circulars cables are received regularly every year about "frosts" in July, "too much rain" in September and October, "drouth" in December, etc., but these reports mostly come from sensational quarters, and to which the trade should not pay the slightest attention. In our January circular we mentioned that the reports about "damage" were only made to facilitate selling the crop at that time, and these same tactics may be repeated from year to year, and probably will be with all the more vigor the greater the supposed necessity. We think the coffee trade will find it too expensive to pay attention to estimates and theories when they have actual facts, in the way of receipts, before them. The receipts of the present crop, especially during this month, cannot be taken by anybody as a true indication of the size of the crop. The August receipts bid fair to foot up 1,500,000 bags, and while we do not assume from the excess of this year's receipts, as compared with those of last year, that this crop will be so much larger than the last one, nevertheless we think it will be at least quite as large.

As regards the outlook for the growing crop, there is no doubt that the immense number of new trees commencing fruit-bearing for the first time will swell the possibility of a larger production. Everything so far points to the largest crop ever raised, but then it is entirely too early to reach any conclusion. We may, however, be sure that conditions so far are favorable, for if anything to the contrary was passing, it would be reported and exaggerated at once, therefore we again warn the trade not to place any reliance in any reports emanating from those sources which during the past year and a half sent out on at least fifty different occasions incorrect, and we may add, false information. In many quarters it has been currently reported that present prices are the lowest ever known, and that there is a probability of a quick turn the other way. In correction of this statement we beg to say that everybody familiar with the trade ought to know that lower prices than the present ruled in 1882, when New York options sold below 5½ cents, and Havre below 40 francs, and besides, the quality of good average in Havre was then fully 14 per cent better than now. These prices lasted for about 3½ years, being interrupted for a short time by a Brazilian syndicate which in the end failed disastrously, notwithstanding the 1883-1884 crop (in which it attempted to control the markets) was a small one, only 5,050,000 bags. We mention this fact, as even a small crop did not help values, as even

if backed by a heavy syndicate of Brazil, when actual stocks were nearly as large as they are now. The now current talk about putting up prices quickly in the face of supplies that were never heard of or dreamed of, is therefore somewhat too hopeful. Nor has the present prosperity anything to do with the value of coffee. On the contrary, a part of our prosperity is based upon the low value of coffee, when looking at the fact that we are saving on the present prices we are paying in Brazil about \$50,000,000 per year, as compared with the average prices ruling from the 1st of July, 1886, to the 1st of July 1896—a larger amount than is realized from the higher prices received for the wheat exported from this country. That coffee is entirely dependent upon itself can be best illustrated by the fact that during the extremely bad years, from 1873 to 1878, coffee ranged higher in price than ever before, while from 1879 to 1883—years of great prosperity—coffee declined and reached the lowest point, even lower than to day. The panic of 1893 could not disturb values of coffee, an article entirely relying upon consumption and production, and as values remained high for so many years during depression in other products, it forms the very reason why the production of coffee has not only increased in Brazil, but in every country in the world where coffee could be raised. The high prices of former years are alone responsible for the current lower prices, and as on an average nature establishes a recompense in all things, so we expect to see coffee as much lower next year as it has been high in the past; nor will these prices reign in consequence of speculation—they will be governed entirely by the weight of the merchandise, and the invariable experience of the past has been that an article falling of its own weight cannot be rescued until the weight is relieved.

The production of other grades of coffee than Rio and Santos is progressing favorably. Some European statisticians have amused themselves for several years past by trying to make the crops, other than Rio and Santos, appear to be 4½ to 5 millions of bags. The majority of their figures have been out of proportion, so that their estimates fell short of the mark one million to two million bags. As regards Victoria and Bahia, we are informed that Bahia will produce less and Victoria more than last year, and that the two together will yield about the same quantity as last year, say 650,000 to 700,000 bags.

In regard to other mild coffee countries, we have no doubt that owing to the disappointing returns they have been receiving for coffee, much of the last crop has been held back. Under date of August 4th, we received a letter from San Salvador, stating that a large part of the last crop is still in the country. As the production in all of the coffee countries where the higher grades are raised is extremely profitable, the total quantity is likely to increase from year to year and 5½ to 6 millions of bags outside of Rio and Santos would be about the figure we can to day place upon it. The total production of the world will, in our opinion, be about the same as during the 1896-1897 crop, that is, a total of 14,000,000 bags, divided by about 8½ millions for Rio and Santos and 5½ millions for all other countries, with the possibility that one may be more and the other less, but we think that the total will not be far from the figure we mention.

The value of the egg crop of the United States is \$200,000,000, or \$200,000,000 more than the world's annual product of gold. It is greater than the product of gold, silver and all the metals in this country. Yet we hear very little about it, and people pay little attention to the cackling hen.—Egg Reporter.

Great Scott! three times, and something over, the present value of the Brazilian coffee crop? No wonder the Yankee hen is a famous cackler!

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Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

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Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—Portuguese, French, mathematics, science, etc.

Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. LLOTT, B. A. Cambridge.

To all whom it may concern.

I, Joseph Harcourt Lewis, of Porto Alegre, Brazil, hereby make public to all my friends and acquaintances that I am this day changing my name and signature, for private family reasons, from

JOSEPH HARCOURT LEWIS

to
JOSEPH CRANSTONE WOODHEAD
and that I hereby take upon myself all and full responsibility belonging to my old name and signature up to the present date.

Porto Alegre, 10th August, 1897.

JOSEPH CRANSTONE WOODHEAD.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernesto Prieto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mungion says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt cure; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25\$00 per box, 125\$00 for 6 and 205\$00 for 12 boxes.

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A small house in a healthy neighborhood within 45 minutes of Rua do Ouvidor. A house with garden preferred. Address, with particulars and terms: Alpina, c/o Rio News, Caixa 360, Rio de Janeiro.

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A Bar-lock type-writer, nearly new. Price 350\$. 1 Martin 32 Cal. repeating sporting rifle 100\$. Address J. Burch, this office.

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To let furnished and well situated house with garden, baths etc.
Apply to L. M. this paper.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS

The Anniversary Ball will be held at the Club on Saturday, 9th October. Invitations with the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th September, 1897.

H. W. Stacey.

Hon. Sec.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Canaã, as to the following: Brook, William Keith—Is anxiously enquired after by his family. It has been reported that he died in Rio about July 14th.

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd. 1897

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1897.

The long-threatened resignation of Dr. Joaquim Murinho as minister of industry, commerce and public works, has at last become effective, the President accepting it as tendered. It is understood that the minister, who has rendered good service in his advocacy of retrenchment in expenditures, was discontented because his financial policy was not adopted. Unless the divergence was too wide for a satisfactory compromise, we are inclined to think that Minister Murinho did wrong in resigning. We are greatly indebted to him for what has been done in regard to the lease of the Central railway, and he should have remained to see its realization. Up to the hour we go to press, his successor has not been announced.

We have already had occasion to comment on the popularity of the bicycle with young Brazilians. It is a healthful recreation, and anything which takes them away, even for a small part of the time, from the Ouvidor cafés and politics can not be otherwise than beneficial. We do not like the tendency to convert cycling into a race-course sport, and to make it a means of betting, but there is perhaps no way to avoid that altogether. The evil may be minimized, however, by opening the public parks to the cyclists, under certain restrictions, and preparing certain streets for their use.

In our opinion a wiser and better investment could not be made. It would contribute largely to the better physical development of the young, it would help to restrain many vicious tendencies by giving young men an innocent source of amusement, and it would in time exert a decidedly beneficial effect upon the people. We do not hold that this or any other out-door amusement will be able to wholly change the character and tastes of a people, but we do believe that where it can remove young men from corrupting influences for even a part of the time, and give them something to think of besides politics, the result can not be otherwise than beneficial. To this end we would recommend the macadamizing of certain back streets, or laying them with asphalt, in such a manner as to give a connected run from Largo do Machado as far out as the Botanical Garden. By the selection of back streets, the heavy traffic would be avoided and it would be easier to keep them in good repair. The additional expense would be slight, for repairing is going on continually. If the work is done well, these streets would become very popular, and the properties along them would at once become much more valuable, which would justify the city in asking the proprietors to contribute something toward the expense. In addition to this, the city would be doing a wise and politic thing were it to provide a public play-ground at some convenient point were cricket, tennis and other outdoor games could be properly enjoyed. These games should be looked upon as a part of every educational system, a means for the physical training of the young. No outlay of money could be wiser and more beneficial in the long run. Could the city of Rio de Janeiro be induced to provide such facilities for healthful amusement, we have no doubt that other cities would not be slow in following the good example.

NEARLY a year ago a telegram to *The Times* relative to the business situation here was made the subject of a violent outburst of indignation, and the editor of this paper, who was accused of being the author of the telegram, was covered with abuse and threatened with deportation. The *Jornal do Commercio* led the assault, and sought to prove that the telegram in question and the criticisms of this paper were untrue and actuated by malice. There was a characteristic echo of the controversy in the chamber of deputies, and even the chief of police took the unprecedented step of summoning a journalist before him to answer to all this silly denunciation and to justify a criticism permitted by law and guaranteed by the constitution. The affair collapsed of course, for it had no justification either in fact or in law. Last March the *República* made another feeble attempt to revive the matter, but failed. The controversy turned on the statements made by the *Times* correspondent and the editor of this paper in regard to the critical state of business affairs in this market. There have been innumerable confirmations of the truth of these statements since that time, some of which we have used in these columns. We now have the pleasure of placing on record the opinion of Deputy Glycerio himself. No one will accuse him of being an intentional enemy of the country, for he has had something to do with the government ever since the monarchy was overthrown. Few men have had a larger share in public affairs since then, and few can claim greater responsibility for the measures which have produced the present situation. He is now in opposition to the present government and his statements are of course actuated by political motives, but this will not wholly discredit his repeated assertion that the country is threatened with bankruptcy and ruin. We are now patiently waiting for Deputy Nilo Peçanha to denounce his colleague as an enemy of the republic and to demand his expulsion from the country. And we trust the *Jornal*, *Paiz*, *Notícia* and other newspapers will

be consistent enough to join in the denunciation. For our own part, while we admit the truth of the statements made, we do not consider the situation so hopeless as Deputy Glycerio would have us believe. It is difficult, and desperate perhaps, simply because of the ruinous policy pursued by his own party. If honest measures of retrenchment and wise measures of taxation are adopted, the situation will very soon improve. Under good government Brazil can not fail to speedily recover and progress.

It ought to be apparent to congress that the government is engaged in a very difficult undertaking—that of regulating import duties to protect national industries and at the same time produce a large revenue. The two objects harmonize about as well as oil and water. If the national industries are adequately protected, then imports from abroad must be checked and the duties on them must disappear. On the contrary, if a large revenue is to be secured, then there must be a large importation on which duties are levied. The two objects can not be both secured at the same time. In view of this, a choice must be made, and in our opinion there ought to be no hesitation as to what it shall be. The government has for some time been placed in a very critical position. Its revenues have not kept pace with its expenditures, and its financial position has therefore been steadily growing more and more critical. Were we to reduce everything to a gold standard, it would be found that in many particulars the revenues have been really shrinking. As the credit as well as the orderly administration of the country is at stake—to say nothing of the well being of the people themselves—these financial difficulties ought to receive the first and best consideration of congress. Now, what is to be done? Will congress look the dilemma square in the face and provide for a large revenue, or will it continue the policy of restricting imports in order to protect exotic industries? There is no really deserving industry which can not do with the protection afforded by a purely revenue-producing tariff. Those which can not be maintained on this basis are not worth consideration, for they are parasitical in character as well as burdensome in operation. Few will care to oppose a reasonable amount of protection for a really deserving industry; even the free trader would consent to that as a fair compromise between his views and those of the extreme protectionist who would prohibit importation on everything which can compete with a national product. But, in our opinion, Brazil is not in a position to now enter into the controversy between protection and free trade. The government needs funds, not only for its current expenses but for the satisfaction of maturing obligations. To obtain them, it must be at liberty to use its best source of revenue, which is the custom-house. It is financial suicide at the present time to discontinue or diminish a single one of the many streams of revenue which the custom-house can supply. Unhappily the importation of many articles has already ceased, and of many more it has diminished, the treasury being a heavy loser by the operation. The people have derived no benefit from the change, for they are paying more for the national product than they formerly paid for the imported article. The only parties to gain by it are the domestic manufacturers, who are enabled by such mischievous legislation to support profitable industries without incurring the ordinary risks of business. In our opinion, congress might well set these industries aside for the moment and give us a purely revenue-producing tariff—one that will encourage commerce and thus contribute to the needs of the treasury. It must be remembered that commerce has been thus far the main source of revenue and wealth in this country, and it would now be folly to discourage it in the interest of a questionable theory about protecting national industries.

THE CRISIS.

Deputy Francisco Glycerio, up to the end of last May, was the leader of the government party in the chamber of deputies, in which since that date he has been the leader of the opposition. Consequently he ought to be able to speak authoritatively on the financial situation, and we accordingly proceeded to make some extracts from his speech on this subject at the sitting of the chamber on the 29th ult. We may also add that few men have contributed more to create this situation than Deputy Glycerio himself.

"What the country sees," he said, "is that for about ten days a minister, who demands his promise as president of the republic shall keep refrained from going to his department after having written to the President, who promises resignation and demands that the President shall either accept it, or, in the interest of public safety, execute his financial plan for reducing expenditure."

In this demand, added Deputy Glycerio, the minister is supported by public opinion. "Is the situation distressing," he asked, "or is it not? We are threatened, I will not say so often that it has lost its value and meaning, but with it, I shall say, general ruin."

At this point in his speech he appealed to government party Ambrado, belonging to the opposition, who had interrupted him. Responding to the appeal, the latter concurred with the speaker in asserting that the country is threatened with ruin.

"What reply," then asked the speaker, "after having worked to change the institutions of the country, does not feel his cheeks burn with shame, while his heart is pierced with grief on beholding the wretched situation in which we have arrived? But, gentlemen, are we impotent? Are we powerless to give our institutions from ruin? Is it possible that capacity and congress are so devoid of less expenses that we are making? ... But, gentlemen, we are on the verge of bankruptcy, on the verge of ruin. All organs of public opinion assert this. ... We have no resources for meeting the engagements which we have contracted on account of our foreign debt."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by Deputy Luciano de Ambrado, who said that there was not even administrative expenses for the ordinary administrative expenses of the government—an assertion in which the speaker concurred.

Such is the present financial situation depicted by one of those who, from the time of the provisional government up to the present day, have most contributed to it.

According to a writer in the *Gazeta de Notícias*, revenue receipts for 1896 and 1897 will probably be 41,000,000 less than the budget estimate.

The *Republica* asserts that the government owes to French banks the sum of 75,000,000 francs.

"Less than eight years," says Dr. Americo de Faria in an article in the *Jornal do Commercio*, "the governments, always pretending to be in the interest of the public, have reduced the country to penury. General prosperity is a myth. Ask the merchants who state in the interior of the country what is the state of private wealth, and they will give you a false answer."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The army bill was read in 3rd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber voted a resolution for prolonging the session to Nov. 4. Deputy Clelio Gama moved that the committee on the constitution be required to report on the legality of expenses made by the government without being registered at the tribunal of accounts.

SEPT. 29.—Senate.—Senator Gomes de Castro moved to ask for information in regard to the purchase of arms and ammunition. Senator Severino Vieira, in a speech on the army bill, said that, although convinced of the necessity of reducing the army, he did not feel authorized to propose it. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Nilo Peganha introduced a bill for taxing foreign fire and marine insurance companies and for requiring that foreign banks operating in Brazil shall have paid up capital equal to 50 per cent. of their nominal amount.

SEPT. 30.—Chamber of Deputies.—During the vote on amendments to the budget of the department of finance the proceedings became so disorderly that the sitting was twice suspended. Deputy Seabra, accompanied by a considerable number of members of the government party, left the chamber. Deputy Alcindo Gama moved to ask whether the government had authorized the signing of a provisional contract for the lease of its railways.

OCT. 1.—Chamber of Deputies.—The work of taking the vote on the amendments to the budget of the department of finance was concluded.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—It appears that Gen. Arthur Oscar is reporting his military plans to Julio de Castilhos as well as to his wife. Perhaps it would be well were the adjutant general to restrict the general's activity in that direction.

—It is stated that a gold mine has been discovered on the Corumbataty river in the municipal district of Piracibá, S. Paulo.

—A considerable defalcation in the telegraph agency at Campinas is reported, and an employee named Bastos is under arrest for it.

—The arrest of the treasurer of the Taubaté postal agency, Sr. Hermínio Coimbra, is announced. He is charged with a default of 8,000\$.

—Thefts of money contained in registered letters are reported at the S. Paulo and Barbacena postoffices. The amount stolen at the latter was 2,000\$ and at S. Paulo the loss was still greater.

—At the municipal election held at S. Fidélis in the state of Rio de Janeiro, on the 3rd inst., there were disturbances, in which three men are reported to have been killed and many wounded.

—A Pará telegram of the 29th announces the suicide of Mr. Edward Reul, the well known American botanist residing there. The cause of so desperate an act is not given. Mr. Rand was widely known as an orchid collector.

—Two custom-house officials came to blows at Pará a few days ago, and the matter was brought before the district judge. The latter avoided action, however, by declaring himself an interested party because of his friendship for one of the pugilists. The ways of justice are sometimes very peculiar!

—The press-gang continues at work in all parts of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. At Alegrete over 100 persons were arrested for the purpose of being forced to enlist. At Carubalhas three who had been arrested for the same purpose, succeeded in obtaining their release by applying for a writ of habeas corpus. The commander of the district has received a telegram from the war department forbidding the use of the press-gang in securing recruits for the army.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—It is said that the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan line produced a surplus of about 190,000\$ during the first half of the current year.

—It is said that the second period for receiving tenders for the Central railway will be only 20 days. As the parties interested have had time to investigate, this period will be quite sufficient.

—It is stated that telegrams have been received from Paris to the effect that in the event of a new call for tenders for the lease of the Central, an exclusive proposal will be made by French capitalists. They propose to offer 80,000,000 francs as an initial payment, and 15 per cent of the gross receipts.

—The proposal of Messrs. Greenwood & Co. for the lease of the Central was: an initial payment of £5,000,000 in three instalments, of which the government is asked to grant 5 per cent and a small amortization, improvements proposed, however, will make the guarantee purely nominal. It is proposed to organize a company with a capital of £10,000,000 of which one half in shares and the other half in debentures. The shares will be divided equally into ordinary and preference, and the government will take one half of the former.

—The *Financial News* of Sept. 8th has the following from a correspondent: "The two German bank directors who were, as already reported, in London last week negotiating for the Brazilian Central railway lease, returned to Berlin on Friday evening last. A provisional agreement has been drawn up, and the proposals have already been sent up, and the Brazilian government. The new syndicate, which believes its scheme to be acceptable and expects the approval of the shareholders, is to have a capital of £8,000,000, in which Messrs. Rothschild have a share amounting to £4,000,000, the German members, represented by the Berlin Disconto- und Creditbank, participating with £2,000,000, and the French group, headed by the Comptoir National d'Escompte, with the same amount. The Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has good grounds for stating that the lease is not the only matter concerned, but that railway debentures guaranteed by the state are also to be issued."

—The Berlin correspondent of the *Financial News* writes (Sept. 5th) as follows: "The only financial event of any importance was the journey of Herr von Hansemann to London in the Brazilian railway business. Lately there have been rumors that a preliminary treaty had been concluded, and that the German group, represented by the Disconto- und Creditbank of Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, would take 75 per cent. of the business, amounting in all to £8,000,000. But this has not, as yet, been confirmed, and it seems, on the contrary, that the negotiations continue. Formerly the department of prominent heads of banks was generally followed by a boom of the Stock Exchange. This time, also, the news induced some speculative purchases in shares of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, but the upward movement was neither important nor could it be maintained. The remembrance of the bad results of other South American undertakings of the same group had an effect the reverse of stimulating."

—It is estimated that the deficit of the Central railway will amount this year to 5,000,000\$.

—At the Gamboa station of the Central railway the receipts last month amounted to 643,535\$80. At the S. Diego station they amounted to 375,423\$80.

—The station-master and eight other employees at the Inhaúma station on the Central railway have been dismissed on account of the disappearance of articles valued at 1,100\$ from a trunk at that station.

—On Saturday a case of fire-arms and ammunition, which had been sent to the S. Diego station of the Central railway for shipment to S. João Nepomuceno, was seized by the station-master. Is the trade in such merchandise illegal and are station-masters authorized to seize the property of shippers?

—It is incomprehensible how the public can submit to the very defective tramway service which we have in this city. We are willing to admit that the companies are not wholly at fault, for their revenues are badly restricted by the low fares now ruling. But they certainly could do something to improve the service. On some lines the rolling stock is quite insufficient and a large percentage of passengers is compelled to ride on the platforms or clinging to the footboards.

—There has been called a meeting of debenture-holders of the Leopoldina Co. for the purpose of deciding whether they accept the proposal to which the shareholders of the company gave their assent at the general meeting on the 3rd of last April. Two-thirds of the debenture-holders are present at this meeting no action will be taken and the call may be twice repeated. If the number of creditors responding to the call shall continue to be less than two-thirds, this will be considered tantamount to the rejection of the proposal. The meeting is to be held on the 16th prox. at the Banco da Republica.

—The tender for the Central Brazilian railway was sent in to the Brazilian government on Thursday by an Anglo-German syndicate, the French not having joined. The terms offered vary somewhat from the conditions laid down by the government, but the main thing is of value, namely, the 15 per cent. surcharge to be paid to the government. Of course, it cannot be known yet how the government will regard the tender, and some time may elapse before it makes up its mind. But it does not seem likely that it will refuse so large a sum as five millions, which would be of immense advantage to it just now. If the tender is accepted the company will be an English company.—*The Standard*, Sept. 11.

From the *South American Journal*, September 11.

THE LEASING OF THE BRAZILIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Thursday last, the 9th inst., was the day fixed by the Brazilian government for receiving tenders for the leasing of the Central railway system. We are in a position to announce that a proposal has been sent from London by a very powerful group of financiers, with whom are associated some of the leading financial houses of France and Germany. We have not yet heard whether any other independent offer has been made by continental financiers, but it is generally believed that none will be sent, since most of the strong houses are already interested in the tender to which we allude. The proposal varies from the conditions laid down by the government upon several points, and it is probable, therefore, that some weeks will elapse before a reply with regard to its acceptability can be received, as some of the modifications may require the assent of congress. As there is, however, we understand, nothing in the variation of the terms which is likely to arouse serious opposition, it is highly probable that the proposal will be accepted. If this be done, a very marked improvement will be effected in the Brazilian financial position and upon the rate of exchange, since the government will immediately have at its credit in Europe the large sum of £5,000,000, and will thus be relieved from the necessity of remitting continually for the service of the foreign debt, and for the payment of such purchases as it may have to make on this side. Since the Central railway system will then pass into the control of an European administrator, and as the Leopoldina system will also shortly be taken over by an English company, the results of working of these lines may be expected to improve very considerably, and this, with the facilities which will probably be offered to commerce, should have a beneficial effect upon business generally. We think, therefore, that Brazilian bondholders, railway shareholders, and traders may now confidently look forward to better times being about to begin for them.

The proposal we may state, was made in the name of Messrs. Greenwood & Co., of Austin Friars, representing the syndicate, in which MM. de Rothschild Frères, the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte of Paris, and other influential houses are stated to be interested. We understand that the terms offered involve the formation of a company with a capital of £9,000,000, to be divided into ordinary and preference shares, and 5 per cent. debenture bonds.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The congressional session is prolonged to the 4th prox.

—Vice-President Manoel Victorino is reported to be ill with malaria.

—It is reported from Montevideo that the French cruiser *Dubouché* has sailed for this port.

—A fire is reported from Rua D. Manoel this morning, but no particulars have as yet been received.

—The President held a public reception at the Cattedra palace last evening, which was numerously attended.

—Visconde de Ouro Preto and his son Dr. Affonso Celso arrived from Europe with their families on Saturday last.

—On Sunday a discharged soldier of the 26th battalion of infantry was murdered on Morro da Providencia by two soldiers of the 1st battalion.

—The resignation of Dr. Joaquim Martinho having been accepted, Gen. Dyonisio Cerqueira, minister of foreign affairs, temporarily takes charge of the portfolio of industry.

—The temperature here during the past week was exceptionally cool and pleasant. On Sunday evening a refreshing thunderstorm visited us, followed by rainy weather yesterday.

—A Santiago telegram reports a secret alliance between Argentina, Perú and Bolivia. Perhaps this is an outcome of the over-cordial reception to the Chilean squadron in this city last May.

—The papers of the 30th announced that the minister of industry insists upon his resignation, and will remain at home until his successor is appointed. There is something peculiar in this apparent petulance.

—The *Correio Paulistano* describes the policy of the government as moderate and patriotic, although firmly republican. The *Republica* objects to this description, but fails to show that it is not accurate.

—The chamber of deputies is certainly achieving a reputation, and an unenviable one at that. It is doing no really good work, and it is showing a taste for disorder and lawlessness that augurs ill for the future.

—The delegates to the glycerista convention for nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the republic met on last Thursday and elected a committee on credentials. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

—As Deputy Glycerio seems to understand at last the wretched financial situation to which he has helped to bring the country, why doesn't he propose measures for reducing expenditure? It would at all events be partial compensation for the harm that he has done.

—On last Tuesday a poor woman residing on Rua dos Ivaúdos found life so burdensome that she committed suicide by taking poison. By a singular coincidence the name of this unfortunate creature who thus ended a wretched existence, was Felicidade Perpetua (perpetual happiness).

—If President Prudente de Moraes has violated the laws of the country we have not the slightest desire to shield him from punishment. We contend, however, that, when so many crimes for which he is not responsible have been committed both before and since he took office, it is not just that he alone shall be punished.

—There seems to be no doubt that the difficulties with which the government has to contend are greatly increased by the lack of ability displayed by some of the managers of its party. The failure of the senate, in voting the army bill, to provide for reducing and reorganizing the army is certainly a severe blow to the government's prestige.

—Deputy Glycerio says that public opinion supports Minister Martinho in demanding a reduction of public expenditures. Why then are we hearing so loud an outcry against the proposed reduction of the army? And why is Deputy Glycerio himself not advocating such a reduction, together with a suspension of work on new cruisers for the navy?

—If Jacobin congressmen are sincerely desirous of punishing President Prudente de Moraes for illegally spending public money without the competent registration at the tribunal of accounts, they will now perhaps be able to see what a pernicious example they set by granting impunity for the crimes committed under the government of his predecessor.

—Among the passengers for this port per R. M. S. *Clyde*, which arrived on Sunday, we note the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wagstaff, who have been home on a four months visit. Mr. Wagstaff will at once assume charge of the British consulate-general in this city, which has been under the efficient management of Mr. C. B. Rhind during his absence.

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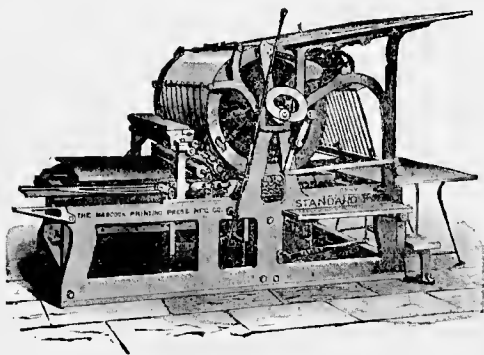
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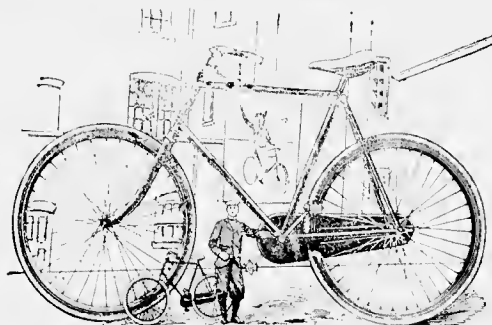


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